

S
301.1543
293y
1978

293y



3 0864 00028782 4

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction	1
II.	The History and Description of the Survey Instrument	3
III.	Survey Findings	
A.	Demographics	3
B.	Description and Interpretation of the Questions	6
C.	Selection of Priority Items and Further Analysis	15
D.	Regional Comparisons	34
IV.	Summary and Conclusions	45
V.	Appendices	
A.	Survey Questionnaire	53
B.	Other Demographic Information	63
C.	Sampling Procedure	71
D.	Comparisons of State Data to Helena and Great Falls Data and Selected National Sites	73
E.	Other Cross Tabulated Information	82

I. INTRODUCTION

Nationwide there is increasing concern with the problems of youth. Arrests of young people are soaring, and there are indications that violence, both in schools, and in the communities at large, is on the increase. In Montana, there were 2,282 felony arrests for juveniles in 1976, up from 1,023 in 1971.¹ Yet what is missing in the attempts of both individuals and agencies to deal with youth problems is a fundamental set of knowledge about the needs of all youth, not just those in trouble.

The vast majority of youth manage to avoid serious trouble and consequent identification as delinquents, behavioral problems, or one of the many other negative labels society has for kids who get into trouble. Yet, the available information on which we make judgments about youth problems is almost exclusively derived from statistics about youth in trouble, those who have come into contact with the juvenile justice system, or who have had trouble in our schools.

To understand why some youth get into trouble, and others do not, we need the answer to the question "Why, and under what conditions, do young people lead essentially law-abiding lives?" To answer this question, we must deal not just with youth who have been noticed because they do not conform to the standards of society, but with all youth. Only then can we begin to understand why, and under what conditions, young people get into trouble.

1. 1976 Annual Report, Criminal Justice Data Center, Montana Board of Crime Control, Helena, Montana, October 1977.

Towards this end, we can view adolescent youth as consumers of the services which society provides: education, recreation, employment, job training, counseling, etc. As consumers, and participants, young people have opinions, perceptions, and feelings about those services. Their input is a critical element in the development of the fundamental, baseline set of knowledge which we must have if we are to provide services which meet the needs of people growing up in American society.

In an effort to develop the baseline knowledge necessary to begin to plan effectively for young people, the Child and Youth Development Bureau, and the Montana Board of Crime Control, with the support of schools and local volunteer groups throughout the state, conducted a series of surveys to determine what young people between the ages of 11 and 17 perceive to be their problems, difficulties and needs.²

This report details the findings of the Youth Needs Survey administered to students in Grades 7 through 12 throughout the state. There are three sections in the main body of the report. Section II contains a description and history of the survey instrument used. Section III reports on the findings for planning purposes, and Section IV summarizes the findings. In addition, there are appendices which contain more detailed information, including the sampling procedures, a copy of the instrument, and a complete set of tables of the findings.

2. Sampling, distribution and data collection provided by Professor Ken Tiahrt, M.S.U.
Report writing and technical assistance provided by A. D. Little, Inc., Rex Ageton, Consultant.

II. THE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The Youth Needs Questionnaire was developed for the Office of Youth Development, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and has been administered in over thirty communities, both urban and rural, nationwide.

The portion of the schedule used in the Montana Surveys is a self-administered checklist of approximately sixty potential problems and needs which a young person could have (See Appendix A for complete survey). The potential problems and needs are broken down into seven areas: 1) Jobs/Employment, 2) Drugs, 3) Medical, 4) School, 5) Police and Courts, 6) Family/Neighborhood, and 7) Recreation.

III. SURVEY FINDINGS

A. Demographics

The Youth Needs Questionnaire was administered to a sample of youth attending Grades 7-12 in the public school systems of Montana. Respondents were selected by school, regionally, to assure a good cross section of youth. Probability sampling methods were not employed due to time restrictions. Table 1 describes the youth who responded to the self-administered questionnaire in terms of their age, sex, ethnicity, and

-
5. The instrument used in this survey was developed under contract to DHEW by Behavioral Research and Evaluation Corporation of Boulder, Colorado. In the preparation of this report, we have drawn from the reports submitted to DHEW by BREC, both for format and substantive interpretation of our findings. (Community Planning and Feedback Research, FY 75 (12 volumes), BREC, 1975) These excellent reports are available from the Behavioral Research and Evaluation Corporation, 2305 Canyon Blvd., Boulder, Colorado 80302

Survey Data

Table 1 - Demographics

Population Characteristics

1. <u>AGE</u>	N	%
12	118	6.7
13	357	20.2
14	349	19.7
15	246	13.9
16	300	16.9
17	274	15.5
18+	117	7.1
		<u>105,616</u>

2. <u>SEX</u>	N	%
Male	501	50.1
Female	499	49.9

3. <u>ETHNIC</u>	N	%
White	1,652	93.9
Am. Indian	93	5.3
Black	16	.9
Other	1	.1

4. <u>GRADE</u>	N	%
7	395	22.3
8	379	21.4
9	214	12.1
10	276	15.6
11	335	18.9
12	170	9.6
		<u>105,616</u>

* Characteristics of the Population of Montana, 1970, U.S. Census Bureau.

** Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena, Montana. Figures are for the 1976-77 School Year when the survey was conducted.

school grade (other demographic data can be found in Appendix B, page 63). Table 1 also contains information obtained from census and school enrollment figures for comparison purposes. Since discrepancies between sample data and population characteristics can effect the quality of information obtained from samples, an attempt will be made to examine potential biases.

First, it is apparent from Table 1 that the correspondence between sample and population figures, both with respect to percent male and female and the ethnic composition, is very good. There is about a one percent difference for both. There are some discrepancies, however, between the sample and the population figures for the age/grade breakdowns. There is a slight overrepresentation of youth in the 7th and 8th grades (about 5%) in the sample. 12th graders, on the other hand, are underrepresented by about 50%. These differences are born out by the figures for AGE. While there is a rough correspondence between AGE and GRADE, since the sample was selected by grade, not by age, the GRADE comparison most accurately reflects potential biases in the sample data (See Appendix C, page 71, for the sampling procedure).

Since probability sampling methods were used for both the Helena and Great Falls surveys, a secondary check on the accuracy of the findings for the State Survey can be conducted by comparing the state results

to those for the other two sites. Such a comparison has been done using the proportion YES responses and their relative ranking by substantive area (for a discussion of the differences among the surveys, see Appendix D, page 73).

B. Description and Interpretation of the Questionnaires

The core of the questionnaire is the Checklist of Youth Needs given in Table 2. For each item on the list, three responses were obtained. First was an indication (yes or no) as to whether or not the respondent had ever had that problem. For each problem or need which had occurred, a youth was asked to indicate the frequency and the seriousness, each on a three point scale, with which it occurred. Table 2 summarizes all three dimensions of each need/problem.

The first column of Table 2 gives the percent of the sample who indicated that the problem had ever occurred, and the number of students responding affirmatively to that need/problem. For example, 33.7 (570 youth) claim that the first item listed, "The only jobs available have no future," has been a problem. With regard to the frequency of the problem (If YES, now often), 30.4 said that the problem had occurred once or twice, while 31.0% said it was a problem sometimes, and 38.6 had encountered the problem very often. The last section of the table reflects how serious the respondents considered the

GENERAL RESPONSE TO THE YOUTH SURVEY
Number of respondents = 1,777

TABLE 2

Problem or need	Has this ever been a problem for you personally?	If YES, How Often?			How Serious?		
		YES	Once or twice	Very Often	Not Serious	Serious	Very Serious
J OBS	0/0	#					
15. The only jobs available have no future	33.7	570	30.4	31.0	38.6	43.8	34.8
16. Unable to get a job because of your age	33.3	568	37.0	25.0	38.0	51.6	30.3
13. Unable to find a job for the summer	26.5	451	32.1	34.0	34.0	45.0	38.8
19. No specific training for jobs	25.3	450	45.5	38.3	16.2	56.5	32.6
12. Need counseling about job and finding a job	20.1	342	41.4	44.5	14.1	54.4	36.9
65. Your family income keeps you from getting a job	11.4	191	17.3	41.0	41.0	17.1	37.6
17. Your sex keeping you from getting or keeping a job	2.6	44	41.0	41.0	17.9	30.8	43.6
16. Police record keeping you getting or keeping a job	1.8	30	47.6	23.8	28.6	25.0	35.0
18. Your race or ethnic background keeping you from getting or keeping a job	1.5	25	43.8	37.5	18.8	37.1	29.4

Has this ever been a problem for you personally?	<u>YES</u>	If YES, How Often?				How Serious?	
		Once or Twice	Sometimes	Very Often	Not Serious	Somewhat Serious	Very Serious
Problem or need	0/0	#					
23. Being hassled by other kids to use or buy beer or alcohol	20.6	353	32.0	40.4	27.6	69.5	20.1
20. Being hassled by other kids to use or buy drugs	13.1	225	40.8	37.6	21.6	62.5	22.6
22. Needing alcohol counseling and education	2.4	42	27.3	48.5	24.2	19.4	30.6
21. Needing drug counseling and education	2.0	35	14.8	40.7	44.4	26.7	46.7
<u>MEDICAL</u>							
24. Medical care or treatment costing too much	13.4	229	30.9	36.2	32.9	24.8	43.1
25. Too hard to get medical treatment by yourself	8.7	148	33.3	41.5	25.2	36.8	39.8
27. A need for counseling about sex and birth control	6.9	117	30.1	47.6	22.3	27.4	32.1

Problem or need	Has this ever been a problem for you personally?	If YES, How Often?		How Serious?				
		YES	No	Once or Twice	Some-times	Very Often	Not Serious	Somewhat Serious
26. A need for counseling about pregnancy	3.4	57	49.0	32.7	18.4	19.2	23.1	57.7
SCHOOLS								
32. Students not having any say in how schools are run	53.9	227	18.2	40.5	41.3	24.4	43.1	32.6
30. Not enough different kinds of classes or courses at school	36.7	626	21.1	46.2	32.7	31.5	42.3	26.2
28. Teachers, Counselors or Principals not interested in or understanding kids	32.5	551	23.8	38.3	27.4	23.4	39.9	36.7
61. Punishment for vandalism of school property is too weak	26.1	441	23.6	42.4	34.1	16.7	41.8	41.5
31. A lack of alternative school programs	25.8	439	37.1	42.1	20.8	37.2	44.7	18.1
59. Teachers who are too permissive let the students down	20.2	344	32.5	41.8	25.7	27.8	40.8	31.4

Problem or need	Has this ever been a problem for you personally?	If YES, How Often?	How Serious?				
			Once or Twice	Some-times	Very Often	Not Serious	Serious
YES	o/o	#					
57. Have considered dropping out of school for any reasons	18.3	313	44.8	31.1	21.1	46.1	29.6
37. When you go to school counselors, they don't have useful information	16.6	286	29.9	42.6	27.5	35.1	37.1
36. Not enough counselors	16.4	283	25.8	45.4	28.8	30.2	43.0
60. Punishment for disrupting classes too weak	15.7	266	23.4	42.6	34.0	27.6	43.1
29. Being physically hurt by other kids in school	12.2	206	52.1	28.2	19.9	52.5	28.4
35. Sex discrimination in school courses and programs	8.6	148	45.9	34.1	20.0	37.9	40.9
33. Being expelled or suspended from school	8.5	146	67.6	15.8	16.5	46.7	30.7
58. Dropping out of school because the right kind of classes are not offered	4.6	78	27.3	39.4	33.3	23.8	28.6

Has this
ever been
a problem
for you
personally?

If YES, How Often?

How Serious?

Problem or need	YES	If YES, How Often?				How Serious?		
		Once or Twice	Some-times	Very Often	Not Serious	Serious	Very Serious	
34. Racial discrimination in school courses and programs	4.0	68	41.1	33.9	25.0	35.7	37.5	26.8

POLICE AND COURTS

38. Police treat things more seriously than they should	26.4	543	26.1	37.2	36.7	25.6	40.1	34.3
44. Friends getting arrested	26.3	449	49.6	34.7	15.7	36.1	43.4	20.6
39. Police aren't around when you need them	23.4	402	26.5	40.5	33.0	21.6	41.4	37.0
42. Police being more strict with boys than girls	21.2	363	23.7	39.8	36.4	30.3	37.5	32.2
41. Being picked on or hassled by the police	14.3	247	36.4	37.8	25.8	29.1	35.4	35.4
63. The Juvenile Court is your town is too lenient	11.4	191	17.3	41.0	41.0	17.1	37.6	45.3
45. Courts are unfair	10.1	172	25.7	40.1	34.2	18.7	33.3	48.0

Has this ever been a problem for you personally?	Problem or need	If YES, How Often?		How Serious?		
		Once or Twice	Some-times	Very Often	Not Serious	Somewhat Serious
YES	0/0					
40. Racial prejudice on the part of the police	8.1	137	22.6	41.7	35.7	22.6
44. Problems getting legal help; that is, in getting a lawyer to help you.	2.9	50	27.0	37.8	35.1	16.7
NEIGHBORHOOD/PARENTS						
53. Having things stolen or destroyed in your neighborhood	45.1	774	45.8	38.3	15.9	30.3
50. Parents not understanding kids' problems	37.8	648	26.3	39.5	34.2	30.7
51. People in your neighborhood not knowing or caring about each other	20.8	356	23.7	43.2	33.1	34.2
47. No adult with whom you can talk over problems	19.6	336	20.9	39.9	39.2	26.6
46. Parents not spending enough time with their kids	18.8	322	21.6	40.2	38.2	26.7

Has this ever been a problem for you personally?	If YES, How Often?	How Serious?			
		Very Often	Not Serious	Somewhat Serious	Very Serious
YES	#				
Problem or need	0/0				
52. Different racial groups not getting along and fighting with each other	13.9	237	35.9	24.7	28.0
48. Parents not providing good supervision or control	9.1	156	18.3	44.3	37.4
54. Street fights and gangs in your neighborhood	6.8	116	34.3	39.2	26.5
49. Parents not giving their kids necessary things such as food, a place to live and needed medical care	4.1	71	26.1	47.8	29.5
<u>RECREATION:</u>					
55. Entertainment and other recreational things cost too much	56.4	960	14.6	37.7	47.7
56. Recreation, school or community centers are not open when you want them to be or not enough different things to do	48.4	824	14.8	34.7	50.5

problem to be. 43.8% said it was not very serious, 34.8% said it was somewhat serious, and 16.9% said it was very serious. For the frequency and seriousness portions of the table, the percentages are based on the number of respondents answering YES (in this case 570).

Looking down Table 2, the reader will notice that the items have been arranged by descending order of percentage YES answers within each of the seven (Jobs/Employment, Drugs, etc.) areas explored by the questionnaire. It is easy, using the YES column, to select which problems in each area appear to affect the most youth. To fully understand the situation, however, all three dimensions must be used. While a particular problem may occur for many youth, it may not occur very often, or be perceived to be a serious one (see Item 12, need counseling). Conversely, even though a particular problem may not affect a large number of youth, it can be a frequent and serious problem for those affected (see Item 26, need for counseling about pregnancy).

From Table 2, it appears that the most serious problem which all youth had was Item 55, entertainment and other recreational things costing too much. It was a problem for 56.4% of the respondents, and 85.4% of those for whom it was a problem, said it happened more than once or twice. 70.3% considered it to be a somewhat or very serious problem.

The second most serious problem deals with students not having any say in how schools are run (Item 32) with 53.9 responding. For those who see this as a problem, it has occurred for 81.8% more than once or twice and is considered somewhat or very serious by 75.9%.

C. Selection of Priority Items and Further Analysis

While Table 2 gives us some indication of the needs and problems which youth in the state have, the information is incomplete. To really isolate the problem so that we can understand it, we need to know the answer to a number of other questions. Is it more of a problem for males than for females, for older rather than younger youth, for young people in particular schools or neighborhoods?

To examine these problems in more detail, priority items were selected. The most frequently reported item in each of the seven areas were examined. Additionally, items of particular interest, both because of severity and programmatic implications, were selected. Finally, other items, regardless of content area where significant percentages of youth were involved, were added to the list. In all, fifteen problems/needs were chosen for additional analysis.

Table 3 shows the percent of youth indicating each of the selected needs and problems broken down

by age and sex:

JOBs

With respect to jobs, the greatest problem is that over a third (33.7%) of the youth felt that the jobs available to them had no future. This problem was relatively greater for sixteen year olds (41.1%) but similar for all ages. Older youth considered the problem more serious. It also appears that males (35.5%) encountered the problem slightly more frequently than did females (31.9%).

A relatively high percentage of youth (33.3%) also reported that they had a problem getting jobs because of their age. The incidence of this problem decreases with age, indicating that it is a greater problem for younger teenagers. For most youth, the problem occurred infrequently and was not considered very serious.

On the other hand, those respondents who indicated that they were having trouble finding summer jobs (26.5%) encountered the problem more frequently and considered it to be relatively serious. This was particularly true of older youth, with over 65% of the 17 and 18 year olds considering it to be serious or very serious.

For those youth considering lack of training for jobs to be a problem, there is a slight age-related trend. Concern increases with age to fourteen where

TABLE 3

- THE ONLY JOBS AVAILABLE HAVE NO FUTURE -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	15.7%	31.3%	43.8%	25.0%	58.8%	23.5%	17.6%
	18	5	7	4	10	4	3
13	32.1%	36.4%	23.9%	39.8%	50.0%	31.1%	18.9%
	109	32	21	35	45	28	17
14	34.3%	27.2%	35.9%	37.0%	56.4%	29.8%	13.8%
	115	25	33	34	53	28	13
15	32.8%	23.1%	35.4%	41.5%	44.6%	38.5%	16.9%
	77	15	23	27	29	25	11
16	41.1%	36.3%	25.5%	38.2%	51.0%	34.6%	14.4%
	120	37	26	39	53	36	15
17	34.0%	25.7%	35.1%	39.2%	36.4%	41.6%	22.1%
	89	19	26	29	28	32	17
18	36.5%	30.0%	26.7%	43.3%	41.4%	41.4%	17.2%
	38	9	8	13	12	12	5
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	35.5%	29.0%	33.5%	37.6%	49.4%	36.7%	13.9%
	300	71	82	92	124	92	35
FEMALE	31.9%	31.6%	28.4%	40.0%	47.4%	32.5%	20.2%
	269	71	64	90	108	74	46
TOTAL	33.7%	30.2%	31.1%	38.7%	48.4%	34.7%	16.9%
	569	142	146	182	232	166	81

TABLE 3 (Continued)

- UNABLE TO GET A JOB BECAUSE OF AGE -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	30.2%	36.4%	33.3%	30.3%	65.6%	18.8%	15.6%
	35	12	11	10	21	6	5
13	48.1%	30.2%	28.8%	41.0%	54.3%	29.0%	16.7%
	164	42	40	57	75	40	23
14	39.5%	32.8%	25.2%	42.0%	53.0%	24.8%	22.2%
	134	39	30	50	62	29	26
15	35.4%	30.9%	18.5%	50.6%	41.0%	34.9%	24.1%
	85	25	15	41	34	29	20
16	23.3%	43.9%	31.8%	24.2%	55.4%	33.8%	10.8%
	68	29	21	16	36	22	7
17	22.1%	55.4%	12.5%	32.1%	44.6%	39.3%	16.1%
	58	31	7	18	25	22	9
18	21.9%	59.1%	22.7%	18.2%	52.4%	33.3%	14.3%
	23	13	5	4	11	7	3
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	31.2%	35.1%	21.8%	43.1%	47.8%	31.0%	21.2%
	264	87	54	107	117	76	52
FEMALE	35.5%	38.6%	28.1%	33.3%	54.9%	29.7%	15.4%
	303	103	75	99	146	79	41
TOTAL	33.3%	36.9%	25.0%	38.1%	51.5%	30.3%	18.2%
	567	190	129	196	263	155	93

TABLE 3 (Continued)

- UNABLE TO FIND A JOB FOR THE SUMMER -

FREQUENCY

SERIOUSNESS

	YES	ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VFRY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	14.5%	25.0%	37.5%	37.5%	41.2%	52.9%	5.9%
	17	4	6	6	7	9	1
13	27.4%	21.2%	42.4%	36.5%	52.9%	34.1%	12.9%
	93	18	36	31	45	29	11
14	28.8%	27.4%	44.0%	28.6%	52.4%	32.1%	15.5%
	97	23	37	24	44	27	13
15	28.9%	34.8%	30.3%	34.8%	48.5%	37.9%	13.6%
	69	23	20	23	32	25	9
16	27.7%	42.1%	31.6%	26.3%	41.3%	46.7%	12.0%
	82	32	24	20	31	35	9
17	24.7%	34.9%	25.4%	39.7%	33.3%	42.9%	23.8%
	65	22	16	25	21	27	15
18	24.0%	44.0%	12.0%	44.0%	32.0%	24.0%	44.0%
	25	11	3	11	8	6	11
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	24.8%	31.1%	34.2%	34.7%	43.5%	34.7%	21.8%
	209	60	66	67	84	67	42
FEMALE	28.2%	32.9%	33.8%	33.8%	46.2%	40.4%	13.3%
	242	74	76	75	104	91	30
TOTAL	26.5%	32.1%	34.0%	34.0%	45.0%	37.8%	17.2%
	451	134	142	142	188	158	72

TABLE 3 (Continued)

- NO SPECIFIC TRAINING FOR JOBS -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	8.8%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	42.9%	28.6%	28.6%
10	10	4	2	2	3	2	2
13	20.7%	38.7%	45.2%	16.1%	57.4%	32.8%	9.8%
71	71	24	28	10	35	20	6
14	27.8%	44.0%	45.3%	10.7%	64.9%	27.0%	8.1%
94	94	33	34	8	48	20	6
15	28.2%	46.6%	34.5%	19.0%	56.4%	32.7%	10.9%
67	67	27	20	11	31	18	6
16	30.7%	54.1%	30.6%	15.3%	67.1%	25.9%	7.1%
90	90	46	26	13	57	22	6
17	27.7%	45.2%	41.9%	12.9%	46.2%	41.5%	12.3%
74	74	28	26	8	30	27	8
18	37.4%	40.0%	34.3%	25.7%	33.3%	42.4%	24.2%
40	40	14	12	9	11	14	8
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	35.5%	47.6%	39.8%	12.6%	62.3%	28.8%	8.9%
	221	91	76	24	119	55	17
FEMALE	31.9%	43.4%	36.9%	19.7%	50.8%	36.3%	13.0%
	229	86	73	39	98	70	25
TOTAL	26.4%	45.5%	38.3%	16.2%	56.5%	32.6%	10.9%
	450	177	149	63	217	125	42

TABLE 3 (Continued)

- BEING HASSLED BY OTHER KIDS TO USE OR BUY BEER OR ALCOHOL -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	13.0%	26.7%	53.3%	20.0%	78.6%	7.1%	14.3%
	15	4	8	3	11	1	2
13	11.1%	36.1%	38.9%	25.0%	52.9%	29.4%	17.6%
	38	13	14	9	18	10	6
14	17.1%	50.0%	31.5%	18.5%	67.3%	28.6%	4.1%
	58	27	17	10	33	14	2
15	24.9%	28.1%	42.1%	29.8%	67.2%	20.7%	12.1%
	59	16	24	17	39	12	7
16	23.9%	23.5%	48.5%	27.9%	80.9%	14.7%	4.4%
	71	16	33	19	55	10	3
17	29.6%	26.3%	38.2%	35.5%	67.1%	18.4%	14.5%
	80	20	29	27	51	14	11
18	28.6%	37.9%	34.5%	27.6%	70.4%	18.5%	11.1%
	30	11	10	8	19	5	3
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	20.0%	29.7%	39.9%	30.4%	72.0%	15.3%	12.7%
	170	47	63	48	113	24	20
FEMALE	21.3%	34.1%	40.8%	25.1%	67.3%	24.6%	8.2%
	183	61	73	45	115	42	14
TOTAL	20.6%	32.0%	40.4%	27.6%	69.5%	20.1%	10.4%
	353	108	136	93	228	66	34

the percent of youth who voiced the problem stabilizes between 27% and 30%. A larger proportion of 18 year olds (37.4%) expressed this problem. It was also the case that the percentage of males who reported this problem was slightly higher than females.

DRUGS

The most frequently mentioned problem which youth had concerning drugs was being hassled by other kids to use or buy beer or alcohol (20.6%). This finding is not surprising since virtually all studies which have been conducted on adolescent drug use have shown that the most frequently used and abused drug is alcohol. According to this survey, the problem increases with age both in terms of the percent of youth involved and the frequency with which it occurs. A high proportion of youth of all ages, however, do not perceive the problem to be a serious one. Males and females encountered the problem with equal frequency (20.5% vs 21.3%).

MEDICAL

The cost of medical treatment was a concern of 13.3% of all youth. This could reflect a general knowledge of the rising costs of medical care to the family. It is interesting to note, however, that the concern increases with the 17 and 18 year olds (18.4% and 21.9%). Both the frequency and perceived

TABLE 3 (Continued)

- MEDICAL CARE OR TREATMENT COSTING TOO MUCH -

FREQUENCY

SERIOUSNESS

YES	ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>						
12	13.9%	46.7%	33.3%	20.0%	40.0%	46.7%
16		7	5	3	6	2
13	9.4%	33.3%	36.7%	30.0%	30.0%	40.0%
32		10	11	9	9	9
14	12.1%	25.7%	42.9%	31.4%	20.6%	52.9%
41		9	15	11	7	9
15	13.9%	32.1%	35.7%	32.1%	33.3%	25.9%
33		9	10	9	9	11
16	11.1%	40.6%	34.4%	25.0%	25.8%	58.1%
33		13	11	8	8	5
17	18.4%	20.5%	34.1%	45.5%	20.5%	38.6%
49		9	15	20	9	18
18	21.9%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	10.5%	31.6%
23		7	7	7	2	11
<u>SEX</u>						
MALE	13.1%	31.3%	40.6%	28.1%	28.4%	38.9%
111		30	39	27	27	31
FEMALE	13.6%	30.0%	32.7%	37.3%	21.7%	46.2%
117		33	36	41	23	34
TOTAL	13.3%	30.6%	36.4%	33.0%	24.9%	42.8%
228		63	75	68	50	65

seriousness of the problem also increase with age. Males and females are equally concerned with this problem.

SCHOOL

School related problems form a major part of all youth's concerns. While these problems should not be considered lightly, neither should they necessarily be interpreted as a blanket condemnation of the school systems. Because of the emphasis placed on education in our society, the fact that a major part of peer relations occur in the school setting and the sheer number of hours per day that youth spend in school each week, school related activities form a major part of each student's life. It is not unreasonable to expect, therefore, that adolescents will be particularly concerned with their own performance in this area.

All students, regardless of age, expressed concern that they did not have enough say in how schools were run (53.9%). They encountered this problem frequently and perceived it to be serious to very serious.

Another dimension of this problem is expressed by the respondents who stated that there are not enough kinds of classes or courses at school. More older youth express this problem with increasing frequency and consider it to be serious.

TABLE 3 (Continued)

- STUDENTS NOT HAVING ANY SAY IN HOW SCHOOLS ARE RUN -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	37.7%	33.3%	21.4%	45.2%	38.1%	31.0%	31.0%
	43	14	9	19	16	13	13
13	49.9%	20.3%	43.8%	35.9%	30.9%	43.4%	25.7%
	172	31	67	55	47	66	39
14	56.5%	21.5%	38.4%	40.1%	29.3%	39.0%	31.7%
	191	37	66	69	48	64	52
15	56.3%	17.5%	40.5%	42.1%	18.1%	48.8%	33.1%
	134	22	51	53	23	62	42
16	54.1%	14.9%	41.2%	43.9%	24.2%	46.3%	29.5%
	158	22	61	65	36	69	44
17	56.9%	13.4%	42.3%	44.4%	13.9%	43.8%	42.4%
	153	19	60	63	20	63	61
18	61.9%	13.2%	44.1%	42.6%	22.7%	39.4%	37.9%
	70	9	30	29	15	26	25
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	54.1%	19.1%	41.0%	39.9%	24.5%	43.6%	31.9%
	462	81	174	169	103	183	134
FEMALE	53.7%	17.4%	39.7%	42.9%	24.1%	42.5%	33.4%
	462	75	171	185	103	182	143
TOTAL	53.9%	18.2%	40.4%	41.4%	24.3%	43.0%	32.7%
	924	156	345	354	206	365	277

TABLE 3 (Continued)

- NOT ENOUGH DIFFERENT KINDS OF CLASSES OR COURSES AT SCHOOL -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	26.1%	24.1%	51.7%	24.1%	28.6%	60.7%	10.7%
	30	7	15	7	8	17	3
13	25.5%	26.3%	40.0%	33.8%	42.7%	33.3%	24.0%
	87	21	32	27	32	25	18
14	32.6%	22.2%	55.6%	22.2%	41.8%	40.7%	17.6%
	111	20	50	20	38	37	16
15	43.2%	19.8%	39.6%	40.7%	26.1%	48.9%	25.0%
	101	18	36	37	24	45	23
16	41.3%	19.6%	48.2%	32.1%	28.4%	41.4%	30.2%
	123	22	54	36	33	48	35
17	42.4%	19.8%	45.5%	34.7%	22.5%	42.3%	35.1%
	114	20	46	35	25	47	39
18	51.9%	17.4%	41.3%	41.3%	31.9%	38.3%	29.8%
	55	8	19	19	15	18	14
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	36.5%	22.4%	46.3	31.3%	34.3%	34.6%	26.1%
	309	61	126	85	96	111	72
FEMALE	36.7%	19.9%	45.9%	34.2%	28.9%	34.7%	26.1%
	315	56	129	96	82	127	75
TOTAL	36.6%	21.2%	46.1	32.7%	31.6%	32.7%	26.2%
	624	117	255	181	178	238	144

TABLE 3 (Continued)

		FREQUENCY				SERIOUSNESS		
	YES	ONCE OR TWICE	SOME TIME	OFTEN	NOT ERIODIC	NEVER	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>								
12	27.6%	22.6%	38.7%	38.7%	26.2%	51.3	21.1	
	32	7	12	12	8	16	6	
13	25.3%	29.6	39.5%	30.9	27.5%	43.8	25.8	
	89	25	32	25	22	35	23	
14	33.8%	24.2%	38.1%	37.4%	29.2%	38.5	22.3	
	114	29	38	37	28	37	31	
15	35.8%	31.2%	26.0%	27.9%	25.0%	36.9%	38.2	
	83	26	20	13	19	28	29	
16	33.2%	17.9	43.2%	38.9%	14.6%	44.8	30.6	
	97	17	41	37	14	43	39	
17	34.8%	17.6%	42.9%	40.0%	20.9%	32.6	46.5	
	93	15	36	34	18	28	40	
18	38.8%	26.5%	34.1%	29.4%	24.2%	30.3	47.0	
	40	9	16	10	8	10	11	
<u>SEX</u>								
MALE	28.9%	23.1	41.0%	34.1	16.5%	40.1	31.1	
	242	2	97	75	52	87	70	
FEMALE	36.1%	23.1	36.9	40.0	22.3	39.7	47.4	
	308	67	106	116	63	111	110	
TOTAL	32.5%	23.7	38.0%	37.7%	13.3%	41.0	37.1	
	550	119	199	159	116	199	148	

Respondents were also concerned that, in their opinion, teachers, counselors, and principals were not interested in and did not understand students' worries. This problem increased with age with 58.1% of eighteen year olds reporting this problem. All ages reported it as a frequent and serious problem, and more females (36.1%) encountered the problem than did males (28.9%).

POLICE/DEA

Youth expressed two problems with respect to the police in their communities. First, they were concerned that police treat things more seriously than they should. The percent of youth reporting this problem increases with age, stabilizing between 25 and 30. Older youth are more likely to have encountered the problem more than once or twice. Most youth who encounter the problem, over the age of 12, consider the problem to be serious (10-12 years old). Thirdly, more male respondents were more concerned the problem than have females, and females were also reporting the problem and were 1.5 times more likely to have encountered it more than once or twice (12-13 years old).

Finally, the respondents were concerned that their parents were not fully involved. More older students encountered this problem than younger ones. Females

TABLE 3 (Continued)

- POLICE TREAT THINGS MORE SERIOUSLY THEN THEY SHOULD -

	YES	FREQUENCY				SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS	
<u>AGE</u>								
12	16.8%	38.9%	22.2%	38.9%	47.1%	11.8%	41.2%	
19		7	4	7	8	2	7	
13	20.1%	27.0%	38.1%	34.9%	25.6%	45.0%	30.0%	
69		17	24	22	15	27	18	
14	27.4%	25.0%	44.0%	31.0%	29.5%	39.7%	30.8%	
93		21	37	26	23	31	24	
15	28.6%	29.0%	37.1%	33.9%	22.2%	47.6%	30.2%	
68		18	23	21	14	30	19	
16	30.3%	21.4%	41.7%	36.9%	22.0%	41.5%	36.6%	
89		18	35	31	18	34	30	
17	28.8%	21.4%	31.4%	47.1%	24.3%	35.7%	40.0%	
77		15	22	33	17	25	28	
18	30.4%	37.9%	24.1%	37.9%	28.0%	32.0%	40.0%	
34		11	7	11	7	8	10	
<u>SEX</u>								
Male	28.7%	29.8%	29.8%	40.4%	24.0%	38.0%	38.0%	
244		67	67	91	53	84	84	
Female	24.1%	21.7%	46.0%	32.3%	27.5%	42.7%	29.8%	
208		41	87	61	49	76	53	
TOTAL	26.4%	26.2%	37.3%	36.6%	25.6%	40.2%	34.2%	
	452	108	154	151	102	160	136	

TABLE 3 (Continued)

- FRIENDS ARE GETTING ARRESTED -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	23.5%	61.5%	15.4%	23.1%	37.5%	33.3%	29.2%
	27	16	4	6	9	8	7
13	19.7%	50.9%	43.4%	5.3%	28.8%	61.5%	9.6%
	66	29	25	3	15	32	5
14	26.1%	56.6%	25.3%	18.1%	32.5%	45.0%	22.5%
	88	47	21	15	26	36	18
15	26.8%	46.6%	37.9%	15.5%	44.8%	36.2%	19.0%
	63	27	22	9	26	21	11
16	29.3%	38.6%	44.6%	16.9%	39.5%	40.7%	19.8%
	86	32	37	14	32	33	16
17	29.2%	47.9%	33.8%	18.3%	31.4%	44.3%	24.3%
	78	34	24	13	22	31	17
18	33.9%	58.8%	26.5%	14.7%	35.5%	38.7%	25.8%
	38	20	9	5	11	12	8
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	27.8%	50.5%	35.0%	14.5%	43.7%	38.3%	18.0%
	233	108	75	31	90	74	37
FEMALE	24.9%	48.5%	34.5%	17.0%	27.6%	49.0%	23.4%
	215	97	69	34	53	94	45
TOTAL	26.4%	49.5%	34.8%	15.7%	35.9%	43.5%	20.6%
	448	205	144	65	143	173	82

students, ages 16-18). A majority of all respondents considered this to be a serious problem. Interestingly enough, there was only a slight difference in the percent of males and females reporting this problem (27.8% vs 24.9%).

FAMILY/NEIGHBORHOOD

Youth, regardless of age, reported concern with having things stolen or destroyed in their neighborhood (45.1%). Over 50% said that this had occurred more than once or twice, and considered it to be a serious problem. This problem is the third most frequent mentioned by the respondents and, as such, suggests that ways to deal with it should have a high priority.

A high proportion of youth also reported that they had a problem with parents not understanding kids (37.9%). There is a linear relationship between age and this problem, with a larger proportion of older youth indicating that this has been a problem for them. There is also an increase in frequency with which the problem occurs for older respondents. With the exception of twelve year olds, a majority of youth report that the problem is serious to very serious. A substantially larger proportion of females reported the problem than did males (43.8% vs 31.9%), and for them, the problem occurred more frequently and was more serious when it did occur.

TABLE 3 (Continued)

- HAVING THINGS STOLEN OR DESTROYED IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	45.7%	50.9%	41.5%	7.5%	32.7%	42.3%	25.0%
	53	27	22	4	17	22	13
13	50.6%	48.1%	36.1%	15.8%	31.8%	47.4%	20.8%
	174	76	57	25	49	73	32
14	42.3%	47.0%	33.3%	19.7%	33.3%	37.2%	29.5%
	142	62	44	26	43	48	38
15	42.7%	42.7%	44.8%	12.5%	32.6%	45.3%	22.1%
	100	41	43	12	31	43	21
16	43.6%	48.0%	35.2%	16.8%	30.2%	48.4%	21.4%
	129	60	44	21	38	61	27
17	44.8%	41.5%	44.9%	13.6%	25.4%	50.0%	24.6%
	120	49	53	16	29	57	28
18	47.7%	40.8%	34.7%	24.5%	21.7%	26.1%	52.2%
	53	20	17	12	10	12	24
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	47.7%	44.9%	39.0%	16.1%	30.9%	41.2%	27.9%
	407	173	150	62	116	155	105
FEMALE	42.5%	46.7%	37.8%	15.6%	29.6%	47.5%	22.9%
	365	162	131	54	101	152	78
TOTAL	45.1%	45.8%	38.4%	15.8%	30.3%	44.2%	25.5%
	772	335	281	116	217	317	183

TABLE 3 (Continued)

- PARENTS NOT UNDERSTANDING KIDS' PROBLEMS -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	30.4%	41.2%	35.3%	23.5%	52.9%	29.4%	17.6%
	35	14	12	8	18	10	6
13	32.1%	29.0%	38.0%	33.0%	31.3%	38.5%	30.2%
	108	29	38	33	30	37	29
14	35.6%	25.0%	40.7%	34.3%	27.2%	39.8%	33.0%
	121	27	44	37	28	41	34
15	41.2%	20.4%	30.1%	49.5%	24.7%	33.3%	41.9%
	98	19	28	46	23	31	39
16	45.1%	31.0%	42.9%	26.2%	34.6%	40.2%	25.2%
	132	39	54	33	44	51	32
17	42.1%	21.3%	43.5%	35.2%	28.7%	37.0%	34.3%
	114	23	47	38	31	40	37
18	33.3%	24.2%	45.5%	30.3%	27.3%	42.4%	30.3%
	37	8	15	10	9	14	10
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	31.9%	33.1%	37.5%	29.4%	35.5%	38.4%	26.0%
	273	82	93	73	86	93	63
FEMALE	43.8%	21.6%	40.9%	37.5%	27.3%	37.2%	35.5%
	374	17	146	134	97	132	126
TOTAL	37.9%	26.3%	39.5%	34.2%	30.7%	37.7%	31.7%
	647	159	239	207	183	225	189

ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

Both items on the survey dealing with recreation, the cost and the unavailability of, or access to recreational facilities, were of concern to a large proportion of youth. In terms of overall concern, the cost of recreational things (56.4%) ranked first followed by recreation, school or community centers not open, and not enough things to do (48.4%) as second.

These problems occur more often for older youth and become increasingly serious as age increases. Both problems were rated as serious by all youth.

D. Regional Comparisons

There are five Planning Regions utilized by the Montana Crime Control Board and the Child and Youth Development Bureau for purposes of this survey. Region I covers the northwestern part of the state, including the cities of Missoula and Kalispell. Region II encompasses the southwestern portion of the state which contains Helena, Anaconda, Bozeman, and Butte. Region III is in the northcentral portion of the state and includes the area surrounding Great Falls, Havre, Shelby, Conrad, and Chinook. Region IV, in the southcentral part of the state includes Billings, Lewistown, Harlowtown, and Roundup.

TABLE 3 (Continued)

- ENTERTAINMENT & OTHER RECREATIONAL THINGS COST TOO MUCH -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	39.1%	25.0%	36.4%	38.6%	52.3%	15.9%	31.8%
	45	11	16	17	23	7	14
13	47.5%	23.2%	29.8%	47.0%	31.5%	36.2%	32.2%
	162	35	45	71	47	54	48
14	60.2%	13.1%	37.5%	49.4%	29.8%	41.1%	29.2%
	200	23	66	87	50	69	49
15	56.9%	10.8%	40.5%	46.7%	26.7%	43.3%	30.0%
	132	13	51	56	32	52	36
16	59.3%	11.5%	36.3%	52.2%	28.0%	38.9%	33.1%
	175	18	57	82	44	61	52
17	63.2%	8.8%	45.0%	46.3%	25.8%	42.9%	31.3%
	168	14	72	74	42	70	51
18	65.5%	19.4%	32.8%	47.8%	27.9%	36.8%	35.3%
	72	13	22	32	19	25	24
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	54.6%	14.7%	37.3%	48.0%	30.0%	36.8%	33.2%
	461	61	155	199	124	152	137
FEMALE	58.2%	14.4%	38.1%	47.4%	29.3%	40.7%	30.0%
	496	67	177	220	135	187	138
TOTAL	56.4%	14.6%	37.8%	47.7%	29.7%	38.8%	31.5%
	957	128	332	419	259	339	275

TABLE 3 (Continued)

- RECREATION, SCHOOL OR COMMUNITY CENTERS ARE NOT OPEN WHEN YOU WANT THEM TO BE OR NOT ENOUGH DIFFERENT THINGS TO DO -

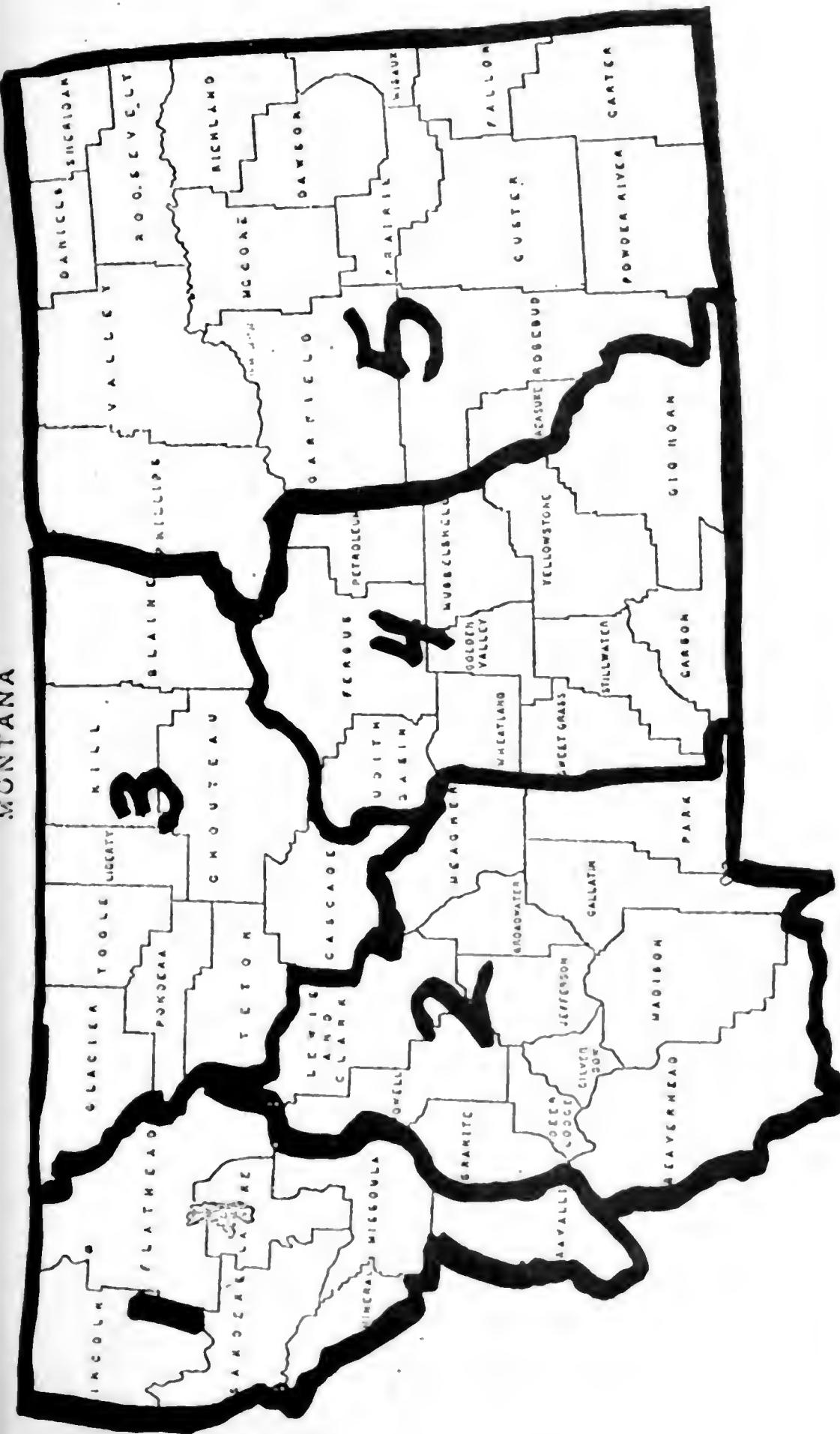
	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	36.8%	17.9%	46.2%	35.9%	28.9%	44.7%	26.3%
	42	7	18	14	11	17	10
13	35.2%	25.9%	30.4%	43.8%	33.9%	37.6%	28.4%
	120	29	34	49	37	41	31
14	49.3%	15.3%	37.3%	47.3%	28.6%	42.1%	29.3%
	165	23	56	71	40	59	41
15	50.6%	10.8%	31.5%	57.7%	19.6%	39.3%	41.1%
	119	12	35	64	22	44	46
16	57.1%	15.4%	34.0%	50.6%	24.0%	44.2%	31.8%
	168	24	53	79	37	68	49
17	54.9%	9.4%	33.8%	56.3%	20.7%	36.4%	42.9%
	145	13	47	79	29	51	60
18	56.0%	10.2%	33.9%	55.9%	20.3%	32.2%	47.5%
	61	6	20	33	12	19	28
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	43.9%	15.7%	37.7%	46.6%	26.1%	40.8%	33.0%
	371	53	127	157	87	136	110
FEMALE	52.9%	14.1%	32.2%	53.7%	24.6%	38.6%	36.7%
	451	61	139	232	104	163	155
TOTAL	48.4%	14.8%	34.6%	50.6%	25.3%	39.6%	35.1%
	822	114	266	389	191	299	265

Region V covers the eastern plains of Montana from Glasgow and Wolf Point in the north to Miles City, Glendive, and Baker to the south. These Planning Regions are portrayed in the map of Montana on the following page.

Table 4 shows the needs of youth broken out by these Planning Regions. Nine youth needs have been selected for this analysis. They represent the most frequently mentioned item in each need area. Two items from the Police and Courts area have been included since the proportion of youth reporting these problems are almost identical (26.4% vs 26.3%).

Several patterns emerge when youth needs are observed by Region. First, the reader will notice that Region III has a higher proportion of youth (when compared to the state percentages) reporting every problem ("YES column) with the exception of "being hassled by other kids to use or buy alcohol." Region IV has the highest reported percentage for this item. Furthermore, Region III youth also report the greatest frequency of incidents and consider those incidents to be more serious when they occur for the following items: "Having things stolen or destroyed in your neighborhood" and "students not having enough say in how schools are run."

MONTANA



BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL
REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

TABLE 4

		Has this ever been a problem for you personally?		If YES, How Often?		How Serious?	
				Once or Twice	Some-times	Very Often	Not Serious
		YES	NO				Very Serious
Problem or Need	Region						
The only jobs available have no future	I	34.1	120	28.7	31.7	39.4	54.7
	II	32.8	122	37.6	27.7	34.7	52.9
	III	36.1	139	30.4	28.8	40.8	45.7
	IV	36.6	120	73.0	37.9	39.1	39.8
	V	27.4	83	34.5	27.6	37.9	47.6
TOTAL		33.7	570	30.4	31.0	38.6	48.3
Being hassled by other kids to use or buy beer or alcohol	I	20.6	74	48.6	30.6	70.8	68.1
	II	16.9	64	35.9	46.9	17.2	71.7
	III	21.2	81	24.7	39.0	36.4	67.1
	IV	24.3	67	27.4	40.3	32.3	81.7
	V	20.0	62	22.8	43.9	33.3	58.9
TOTAL		20.6	353	32.0	40.4	27.6	69.5
							20.1
							10.4

TABLE 4 (Continued)

		Has this ever been a problem for you personally?		If YES, How Often?		How Serious?	
		YES	NO	Once or Twice	Some-times	Very Often	Somewhat Serious
Problem or Need	Region	0/0	#				Very Serious
Medical Care or treatment costing too much	I	12.0	43	41.0	28.2	30.8	35.9
	II	12.6	48	40.5	31.0	28.6	17.1
	III	16.3	62	79.1	37.7	38.2	13.2
	IV	12.7	35	15.2	48.5	36.4	25.0
	V	12.6	39	27.9	44.4	27.8	40.0
	TOTAL	13.4	229	30.9	36.2	32.9	24.8
Police treat things more seriously than they should	I	25.8	93	19.3	49.4	31.3	25.3
	II	27.1	103	31.5	29.3	39.1	27.2
	III	33.1	128	27.6	31.7	40.7	25.6
	IV	27.2	75	22.1	39.7	38.2	76.6
	V.	16.3	50	29.5	43.2	27.3	22.5
	TOTAL	26.4	453	26.1	37.2	36.7	75.6
							40.1
							34.3

TABLE 4 (Continued)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Region	Problem or Need	Has this ever been a problem for you personally? YES %	If YES, How Often?			How Serious?		
			Once or Twice	Some-times	Very Often	Not Serious	Somewhat Serious	Very Serious
I	Parents don't understand kids problems	37.2	134	24.0	42.1	33.9	30.8	38.3
II		33.4	127	27.7	43.7	28.6	29.4	42.9
III		44.2	170	25.3	32.7	42.0	29.4	34.4
IV		38.9	107	24.8	45.5	29.7	29.6	37.8
V		35.3	108	31.0	37.0	32.0	35.7	35.7
TOTAL		37.8	648	26.3	39.5	34.2	30.7	37.7
<hr/>								
Students not having enough say in how schools are run								
I		47.6	170	20.5	44.4	35.1	24.5	44.4
II		57.5	219	18.1	32.2	49.7	24.7	37.9
III		63.6	246	13.5	43.5	43.0	17.6	47.9
IV		47.7	162	21.0	39.5	39.5	24.6	42.6
V		49.8	179	19.9	44.0	36.2	36.0	40.4
TOTAL		53.9	927	18.2	40.5	41.3	24.3	43.1
<hr/>								

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Has this ever been a problem for you personally? <u>YES</u>	Problem or Need Region	% 0/0	If YES, How Often?			How Serious?		
			Once or Twice	Sometimes	Very Often	Not Serious	Somewhat Serious	Very Serious
Entertainment and other recreational things cost too much	I	53.3	192	17.1	34.9	48.0	30.1	38.2
	II	57.4	214	12.7	34.9	52.4	76.7	38.0
	III	63.8	243	11.3	36.4	52.4	21.1	44.8
	IV	62.5	172	14.9	42.9	42.2	36.7	38.0
	V	44.3	136	20.5	41.8	37.7	41.8	31.1
	TOTAL	56.4	960	14.6	37.7	47.7	79.7	38.9
								31.4

On the other hand, youth in Region V (the plains) report substantially lower incidences of problems with "jobs having no future", "police being too strict", "friends being arrested", and "recreation costing too much", than do youth in other parts of the state. While the percent of youth reporting that "being hassled by other kids to use or buy alcohol" is not very different in Region V than it is in the state as a whole, youth reporting this problem in this region encounter the problem more frequently (77.2% have had the problem more than once or twice) and perceive it to be more serious (41.1% somewhat to very serious) than do youth in other parts of the state.

Region IV also has a larger proportion of youth reporting that jobs, alcohol, and the cost of recreation are problems than is the case for the rest of the state. For youth in Region IV who report that the lack of meaningful jobs is a problem, the problem is both more frequent (77% have encountered this problem more than once or twice) and serious (60.2% report it as somewhat to very serious) than is true for youth in other parts of the state.

There are no other immediately apparent patterns which distinguish the needs of youth by

region, but there are some isolated findings which might have programmatic implications when examined in greater depth.

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

As was previously mentioned, the fundamental assumption behind the development of the youth Needs Survey Questionnaire was that youth, as consumers of the services which society provides, should have the opportunity to express their perceptions of their needs. Youth needs in seven areas have been examined. Two considerations were taken into account in the definition of the areas and the selection of questions. First, theoretical models were examined to determine major factors which influence the development of youth into productive adults. Second, strategies for potential intervention to improve services in the seven areas were kept in mind. Thus, the findings should not only be "interesting" with regard to what they tell us about the problems of youth, but should also have programmatic implications for improving services to youth.

It is difficult, if not impossible, in a summary report to consider all the data and to make relevant suggestions which could apply to individual communities. Each community, however, is part of the mix of agencies which deal with such areas as labor, recreation, education, and the family, therefore the

composition, funding and intent of those agencies. Additionally, not all resources for the solution of the problems are in the public arena. Private recreation facilities are an example of important resources which are not in the public sector, but which can play an important part in the delivery of services to youth.

Furthermore, the perceived needs of youth are only a part of the answer to improved services. The needs of other groups in the community must also be met, and there is competition for scarce resources.

Other important groups have perceptions of what they want young people to learn and do, and their impressions of youth needs must also be considered. There are also real limitations to what institutions in communities can do, and these must also be considered. Schools, for instance, cannot assume parental responsibilities for education just as the police cannot replace parental supervision and direction. All of these factors must be considered in the planning and delivery of services to youth.

What the Youth Needs Survey does provide, for the first time, however, is input in a systematic way from youth themselves. Their perceptions of their needs can be used as a starting point to ask and attempt to answer more specific questions, and to plan better services.

Many youth expressed the desire for meaningful work experiences. Their concerns centered around access to career-oriented jobs with requisite training. They see their age as a stumbling block in obtaining such work experience. Youth were also specifically concerned with finding summer employment. These concerns collectively seem to reflect adolescents' desire to obtain experience in an area which will become increasingly important for them as they assume adult status. Although it is often difficult to find good jobs and to design training for future jobs for youth, it would seem that ways should be explored to meet these needs.

Our findings support the position that, by far, the most prevalent and potentially harmful drug in widespread use in society today is alcohol. While the majority of youth do not perceive its use to be problematic, it will continue to be a problem for a certain proportion of the population. The earlier this problem can be identified, and programs developed to deal with it, the more likely that potential alcoholics can be helped to lead useful lives.

While the cost of medical care is not a concern for most youth, it appears to be a serious concern for those youth who have the problem. Ways should be sought to facilitate access to low cost medical care for adolescents, and to publicize those alternatives which are available, perhaps through hygiene

courses in the schools. Both the ability to develop resources and the access to existing resources will vary from community to community, and local solutions must be developed.

It is not surprising that a large number of concerns which youth have involve school related matters. Because the school setting accounts for one of the single largest portions of an adolescent's life, both with respect to the importance placed on education by society and the sheer number of hours per week youth spend in school, we should expect school related concerns to be prominent.

Respondents indicated that their concerns centered around lack of involvement in decisions about their school lives in general, the rigidity and constraint in existing curriculums, and the general lack of understanding or interest in them on the part of school personnel. Much of this frustration is endemic to the situation. In passing from childhood to adult status, adolescents must be able to "try on" adult roles, make decisions for themselves, and achieve a sense of autonomy. At the same time, schools are given the responsibility for educating youth and must make many unpopular decisions in that process. The fact that there are inherent conflicts in the school setting should not be used as an excuse to do nothing, however, every

opportunity should be explored to maximize the potential for student input and participation within the constraints of the mandate given to schools by the community.

It appears from the findings that many of the encounters which youth have with the police produce antagonism. Since police procedures vary from community to community, and even from officer to officer, it is difficult to interpret what exactly is going on. Once again, however, it is often the case that the police are given responsibility for issues which the wider community is not willing to deal with such as vandalism. While in some cases individual officers, and even whole departments, are partially responsible for the negative opinions which many adolescents have of them, the problem is partially due to the isolation of the police as agents of control, and the unwillingness of the rest of the community to assume their share of the responsibility for dealing with problems. Positive encounters with police officers, and a better understanding of the issues would help this situation. In some communities, it might be discovered that certain police procedures should be changed. Tackling this problem, the concerned person should also be aware that many

of the procedures result from related procedures in other portions of the juvenile justice system, particularly in the courts, Probation and Parole Departments, and detention facilities. An understanding of this system as a whole is critical to finding any solution to a problem in a particular part.

Parent-adolescent relationships also proved problematic for a substantial proportion of the youth interviewed. Lack of understanding on the part of parents was a problem for many youth and was a greater problem for the older adolescents in the sample. Without exploring this relationship in greater depth, it is difficult to say how this finding should be interpreted. To a certain extent, a "generation gap" exists between parents and child, and this universal characteristic of American society is bound to be more pronounced as adolescents mature, assuming more responsibility for their own lives. On the other hand, there is evidence that lack of parental support, and a cohesive primary family unit, in combination with other variables, can lead to severe problems for youth. Intervention into the family structure is an extremely sensitive issue, but counseling for individuals and families should be provided for those who wish it. Some persons have also

advocated increased parental involvement in activities and issues which involve their children, such as sports, school activities (PTA), and recreation.

Neighborhood, in the sense of belonging to a community and sharing values with other persons, can also be extremely important to youth. Over 45% of the youth surveyed indicated that they were having trouble with things being stolen or destroyed in their neighborhoods. While this is a problem, the response is encouraging. It indicates that there is an interest in the part of youth in maintaining a living environment which is supportive rather than one which is conducive to vandalism and theft. This normative response should be encouraged and tapped to explore ways in which neighborhood vandalism and theft could be reduced.

Youth across the state uniformly reported that they were both concerned with the cost and availability of recreational things to do in their leisure time. This finding should have immediate programmatic implications for every community in the state. Options will vary from community to community but it is clear that leisure needs are of critical importance to youth, and should have one of the highest priorities in planning for youth.

Finally, we can see from the regional comparison that youth concerns are remarkably similar across

the state. Some regions have different patterns of responses, and Region III, in particular, has a higher proportion of youth reporting problems than other regions, but the problems/needs are there in every region.

To understand these problems and their potential solutions, the unique characteristics of various communities should be explored. Additionally, those areas which have a particularly low percentage of youth reporting problems should be examined to determine if there are particular actions which have been taken in those areas to reduce problems which could be applied to other communities.

APPENDIX A
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

MONTANA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT BUREAU GENERAL SURVEY

The results of this survey will be used for planning youth needs and services. Please do not put your name on the questionnaire. If you do not understand a question, please leave it blank and go on.

1. How old are you? (circle one) 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
 2. What is your sex? (check one) (1) Male (2) Female
 3. To what ethnic group do you belong? (1) White (2) American Indian
 (3) Chicano (4) Black
 (5) Other (specify) _____
 4. What grade are you in now? (1) 7th (4) 10th
 (2) 8th (5) 11th
 (3) 9th (6) 12th
 5. How long have you lived in your present neighborhood?
 (1) Less than one year (3) 3 or 4 years
 (2) 1 or 2 years (4) More than 4 years
 6. Which of the following best describes the structure you live in?
 (1) House (2) Apartment (3) Mobile or trailer home
 7. Which of the following best describes where you live?
 (1) In a city or large town (3) In a small town or the country
 (2) In suburb of a city
 8. Is the head of your family:
 (1) Your brother or sister (4) One of your grandparents
 (2) Your father or "father figure" (5) Someone else (specify) _____
 (3) Your mother or "mother figure"
 9. What is the occupation of the head of your household?
 (1) Housewife (6) Student
 (2) Agriculture (7) Professional or Technical
 (3) Business (8) Government
 (4) Retired (9) Labor
 (5) Unemployed (10) Other (specify) _____

10. How far did the head of your family go in school? (Check the highest level of education completed)

- (1) Grade school only
- (2) Some High School
- (3) High Schoo graduate
- (4) Some college or vo-tech school
- (5) 4 year college graduate
- (6) Post-graduate or professional training
(M.A., Ph.D., etc.)

11. Counting yourself, how many persons under 18 live in your home? _____

In this section, we would like to find out something about the kinds of needs and problems you have. It is not likely that you will have had all of the problems or needs listed. If you have NOT had that problem or need, circle 2 under No in the first column and go on to the next question. If you have had that problem or need, we would like to know How Often and How Serious it is for you personally.

Please circle the appropriate response for each of your answers.

Problem or Need	Has this ever been a problem for you personally?		If YES, How Often?		How Serious?	
	YES	NO	Once or Twice	Some-times	Very Often	Not Serious
12. Need counseling about job and finding a job.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
13. Unable to find a job for the summer.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
14. Unable to get a job because of your age.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
15. The only jobs available have no future	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
16. Police record keeping you from getting or keeping a job.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
17. Your sex keeping you from getting or keeping a job.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
18. Your race or ethnic background keeping you from getting or keeping a job.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)

Has this
ever been
a problem
for you
personally?
problem or need

	Has this ever been a problem for you personally?		If YES, How Often?		How Serious?			
	YES	NO	Once or Twice	Some-times	Very Often	Not Serious	Somewhat Serious	Very Serious
19. No specific training for jobs.	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)
20. Being hassled by other kids to use, or buy drugs.	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)
21. Needing drug counseling and education	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)
22. Needing alcohol counseling and education.	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)
23. Being hassled by other kids to use, or buy beer or alcohol.	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)
24. Medical care or treatment costing too much.	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)
25. Too hard to get medical treatment by yourself.	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)
26. A need for counseling about pregnancy.	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)
27. A need for counseling about sex and birth control.	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)

Has this
ever been
a problem
for you
personally?

If YES, How Often?

	Once or Twice	Very Often	Sometime	Not Serious	Very Serious
--	------------------	---------------	----------	----------------	-----------------

Problem or friend
YES NO

28. Teachers, counselors or principals not interested in or understanding kids.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)
29. Being physically hurt by other kids in school.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)
30. Not enough different kinds of classes or courses at school.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)
31. A lack of alternative school programs.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)
32. Students not having any say in how schools are run.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)
33. Being expelled or suspended from school	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)
34. Racial discrimination in school course and programs.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)
35. Sex discrimination in school courses and programs.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)

Problem or Need	Has this ever been a problem for you personally?		If YES, How Often?		How Serious?	
	YES	NO	Once or Twice	Some-times	Not Serious	Very Serious
36. Not enough counselors.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
37. When you go to school counselors they don't have useful information.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
38. Police treat things more seriously than they should.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
39. Police aren't around when you need them and don't care about helping kids.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
40. Racial prejudice on the part of the police.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
41. Being picked on or hassled by the police.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
42. Police being more strict with boys than girls.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
43. Friends getting arrested.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
44. Problems getting legal help, that is in getting a lawyer to help you.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)

Problem or Need	Has this ever been a problem for you personally?	If YES, How Often?		How Serious?					
		YES	NO	Once or Twice	Some-times	Very Often	Not Serious	Somewhat Serious	Very Serious
45. Problems getting legal help, that is in getting a lawyer to help you.		(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
46. Courts are unfair		(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
47. No adult with whom you can talk over problems		(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
48. Parents not spending enough time with their kids		(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
49. Parents not interested in their kids.		(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
50. Parents not providing good supervision or control.		(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
51. Parents not giving their kids necessary things such as food, a place to live and needed medical care.		(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
52. Parents not understanding kids' problems		(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)

Has this ever been a problem for you personally?	Problem or need	If YES, How Often?		How Serious?			
		YES	NO	Once or Twice	Very Often	Not Serious	Somewhat Serious
53.	People in your neighborhood not knowing or caring about each other.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
54.	Different racial groups not getting along and fighting with each other	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
55.	Having things stolen or destroyed in your neighborhood.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
56.	Street fights and gangs in your neighborhood.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
57.	Entertainment and other recreational things cost too much.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
58.	Recreation, school or community centers are not open when you want them to be or not enough different things to do.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
59.	Have considered dropping out of school for any reasons.	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)

Has this ever been a problem for you personally?

Problem or Need

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	If YES, How Often?			How Serious?		
			Once or Twice	Some-times	Very Often	Not Serious	Somewhat Serious	Very Serious
60.	Dropping out or school because the right kind of classes are not offered.	(1) (2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
61.	Teachers who are too permissive let the kids down.	(1) (2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
62.	Punishment for disrupting classes too weak.	(1) (2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
63.	Punishment for vandalism of school property is too weak.	(1) (2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
64.	The Juvenile Court in your home town is too lenient.	(1) (2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
65.	Your family income keeps you from getting a job	(1) (2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)

APPENDIX B
OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

TABLE 5 - DEMOGRAPHICS

<u>1. AGE:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
12	118	6.7	7	395	22.3
13	357	20.2	8	379	21.4
14	349	19.7	9	214	12.1
15	246	13.9	10	276	15.6
16	300	16.9	11	335	18.9
17	274	15.5	12	170	9.6
18	117	6.6			
19	9	0.5			
<u>2. SEX:</u>					
Male	885	50.1			
Female	882	49.9			
<u>3. ETHNIC:</u>					
White	1,652	93.8			
American Indian	93	5.3			
Black	16	0.9			
Other	1	0.1			
<u>4. GRADE:</u>					
12	118	6.7	7	395	22.3
13	357	20.2	8	379	21.4
14	349	19.7	9	214	12.1
15	246	13.9	10	276	15.6
16	300	16.9	11	335	18.9
17	274	15.5	12	170	9.6
18	117	6.6			
19	9	0.5			
<u>5. How Long Have You Lived in Present Neighborhood:</u>					
			Less than 1 year	202	11.4
			1 or 2 years	216	12.2
			3 or 4 years	227	12.8
			More than 4 yrs.	1,125	63.6
<u>6. Type of Structure You Live In:</u>					
			House	1,577	89.3
			Apartment	51	2.9
			Mobile or Trailer Home	138	7.8

TABLE 5 - DEMOGRAPHICS (Continued)

<u>7. Where Do You Live:</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>9. Occupation of Head of Household:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
City/Large Town	587	33.4		Housewife	45	2.7
Suburb of a City	121	6.9		Agriculture	224	13.3
Small Town or the Country	1,047	59.7		Business	445	26.5
				Retired	46	2.7
				Unemployed	35	2.1
				Student	18	1.1
				Professional/Technical	278	16.6
				Government	207	12.3
				Labor	380	22.6
<u>8. Head of Household:</u>				<u>10. Education of Head of Household:</u>		
Sibling	10	0.6		Grade School	120	.7
Father	1,474	84.9		Some High School	237	;3.8
Mother	215	12.4		High School Graduate	614	35.9
Grandparents	15	0.9		Some College or Vo Tech	277	16.2
Other	23	1.3		4 Year College Graduate	308	18.0

TABLE 5 - DEMOGRAPHICS (Continued)

11. How Many Minors Live in Your House:

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
(1)	Minor	309	18.0
(2)	Minors	477	27.8
(3)	Minors	434	25.3
(4)	Minors	265	15.4
(5)	Minors	120	7.0
(6)	Minors	57	3.3
(7)	Minors	29	1.7
(8)	Minors	10	1.6
(9)	Minors	10	0.6
(10)	Minors	2	0.1
(11)	Minors	1	0.1

TABLE 5 - DEMOGRAPHICS (Continued)

12. Regions:	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>REGION I</u>		
Kalispell Junior High Kalispell	40	2.3
Flathead High School Kalispell	39	2.2
Columbia Falls High School Hungry Horse	57	3.2
Whitefish Junior High School Whitefish	20	1.1
Ronan 6-8 Ronan	38	2.1
Libby Junior High School Libby	38	2.1
Libby High School Libby	40	2.3
Hellgate High School Missoula	28	1.6
Sentinel High School Missoula	36	2.0
Meadow Hill Junior High School Missoula	35	2.0

TABLE 5 - DEMOGRAPHICS (Continued)

<u>REGION II</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Parkview Junior High School Dillon	40	2.3
Anaconda Junior High School Anaconda	40	2.3
Livingston 6-8 Livingston	39	2.2
Helena	118	6.6
Bozeman Junior High School Bozeman	39	2.2
Harrison High School Harrison	40	2.3
East Junior High School Butte	40	2.3
Butte High School Butte	39	2.2
<u>REGION III</u>		
Chinook High School Chinook	38	2.1
Geraldine High School Geraldine	42	2.4
Cut Bank High School Cut Bank	40	2.3

TABLE 5 - DEMOGRAPHICS (Continued)

<u>REGION III</u> (Continued)	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Havre High School Havre	34	1.9
Great Falls	239	13.4
 <u>REGION IV</u> 		
Red Lodge High School Red Lodge	9	0.5
Fergus High School Lewistown	41	2.3
Hobson High School Hobson	34	1.9
Roundup Junior High School Roundup	44	2.5
Lincoln Junior High School Billings	38	2.1
Will James Junior High Billings	39	2.2
Billings Senior High Billings	38	2.1
Billings West High Billings	40	2.3

TABLE 5 - DEMOGRAPHICS (continued)

<u>REGION V</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Custer Co. District High Miles City	34	1.9
Washington Grade School Glendive	19	1.1
Dawson County High School Glendive	37	2.1
Garfield Co. High School Jordan	33	1.9
Malta 7-8 Malta	41	2.3
Lame Deer Grade School Lame Deer	38	2.1
Glasgow High School Glasgow	40	2.3
Wibaux High School Wibaux	39	2.2

APPENDIX C
SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Due to time constraints, and the desire to conduct the survey in the 1967-77 school year, probability sampling methods were not used for the State Survey of Youth Needs. Every attempt was made, however, to approximate, as closely as possible, a probability method.

First, the junior and senior high schools in the state were divided into the five Planning Regions (see map, page 38). Next, schools were selected from each planning region using the following criteria: 1) best geographical distribution in the region, 2) best demographic distribution in each region, 3) correct proportion (by population) of junior to senior high schools. Since surveys in Great Falls and Helena had already been conducted, schools in those cities were not selected. Cases were selected systematically for inclusion into the state sample from those sites in the correct proportions.

Instructions were sent, with questionnaires, to selected schools and administrators were asked to select classrooms on the following criteria: From a list of required classes (e.g., English classes) for each grade in the school, select classes randomly. The exact number of classes per school was based on a percentage figure to yield approximately 2,100 interviews for the entire state.

Although this design does not yield a probability sample, it approximates a stratified cluster sample design. A total of 1,777 questionnaires were coded and punched on computer cards for a completion rate of approximately 84%.

APPENDIX D
COMPARISONS OF STATE DATA TO HELENA
AND GREAT FALLS DATA AND SELECTED
NATIONAL SITES

The data in this Appendix explores the possible biases introduced in the sampling procedure. This is done by comparing the substantive findings for all three surveys conducted to date in Montana (the state, Helena, and Great Falls). Table 6 contains the percent YES responses for all three surveys and the relative rank of these responses by problem area (Jobs, Drugs, Medical, etc.). The responses for Montana can also be compared to findings for Portland, Oregon; Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Churchill County, Nevada (last three columns, Table 6).

For the most part, there are no major differences among the findings from the three surveys. With respect to "Jobs", however, there are differences which could reflect sampling biases (see Table 6, this Appendix). Great Falls was the only site where the correct proportion of seniors (grade 12 or 18 year olds) was obtained (due to the timing of the surveys for the state, and in Helena, a large proportion of seniors were lost because of graduation related activities). In Great Falls, lack of specific job training (37.9%) was the second most frequent problem. It was also more of a concern of older youth. This could lead to the assumption that, had the seniors in both Helena and the state, as a whole, who were missed, been included, this item might have been higher in the ranking. The reader should be cautioned, however, that the same difference could be explained by real differences in the perceived problems of youth in the different sites.

HAS THIS EVER BEEN A PROBLEM FOR YOU PERSONALLY?

PROBLEM/NEED <u>JOBs</u>	STATE						CHURCHILL COUNTY NEVADA					
	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK
15. The only jobs available have no future	33.7	(1)	35.4	(1)	37.5	(3)	35.9	(2)	30.0	(2)	34.1	(2)
14. Unable to get a job because of your age	33.3	(2)	35.2	(2)	41.6	(1)	41.5	(1)	39.0	(1)	34.5	(1)
13. Unable to find a job for the summer	26.5	(3)	27.9	(4)	34.1	(5)	34.6	(3)	26.2	(3)	30.5	(3)
19. No specific training for jobs	25.3	(4)	28.0	(3)	37.9	(2)	34.1	(4)	25.3	(4)	25.8	(4)
12. Need counseling about job and finding a job	20.1	(5)	18.4	(5)	34.3	(4)	23.9	(5)	8.7	(5)	13.7	(5)
65. Your family income keeps you from getting a job	11.4	(6)	4.2	(6)	7.2	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Your sex keeping you from getting or keeping a job	2.6	(7)	1.6	(8)	4.0	(7)	9.1	(8)	3.8	(6)	4.2	(6)
16. Police record keeping you from getting or keeping a job	1.8	(8)	2.7	(7)	2.8	(8)	11.5	(7)	1.8	(8)	3.5	(7)
18. Your race or ethnic background keeping you from getting or keeping a job	1.5	(9)	0.8	(9)	2.0	(9)	13.2	(6)	2.5	(7)	3.3	(8)

HAS THIS EVER BEEN A PROBLEM FOR YOU PERSONALLY?

PROBLEM/NEED							CHURCHILL COUNTY NEVADA				
	STATE		HELENA		GREAT FALLS		PORTLAND OREGON		PORTSMOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE		
	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	
DRUGS											
23. Being hassled by other kids to use or buy beer or alcohol	20.6	(1)	18.4	(1)	18.1	(1)	-	-	-	-	
20. Being hassled by other kids to use or buy drugs	13.1	(2)	13.2	(2)	13.6	(2)	17.1	(1)	8.6	(1)	
22. Needing alcohol counseling and education	2.4	(3)	2.8	(3)	3.3	(3)	-	-	-	-	
21. Needing drug counseling and education	2.0	(4)	1.7	(4)	2.7	(4)	6.4	(2)	2.0	(2)	
<u>MEDICAL</u>											
24. Medical care or treatment costing too much	13.4	(1)	10.6	(1)	16.3	(1)	23.0	(1)	5.7	(3)	
25. Too hard to get medical treatment by yourself	8.7	(2)	8.2	(2)	11.4	(2)	72.6	(2)	8.8	(1)	
27. A need for counseling about sex and birth control	6.9	(3)	6.4	(3)	8.7	(3)	14.3	(3)	6.4	(2)	
26. A need for counseling about pregnancy	3.4	(4)	2.9	(4)	3.7	(4)	11.4	(4)	3.6	(4)	

HAS THIS EVER BEEN A PROBLEM FOR YOU PERSONALLY?

		<u>STATE</u>	<u>HELENA</u>	<u>GREAT FALLS</u>	<u>PORTLAND OREGON</u>	<u>PORTSMOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>	<u>CHURCHILL COUNTY NEVADA</u>		
<u>PROBLEM/NEED</u>	<u>POLICE AND COURTS</u>	<u>% YES</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>% YES</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>% YES</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>% YES</u>	<u>RANK</u>
38.	Police treat things more seriously than they should	26.4	(1)	30.7	(1)	29.2	(2)	50.2	(1)
44.	Friends getting arrested	26.3	(2)	29.0	(2)	29.3	(1)	40.7	(3)
39.	Police aren't around when you need them	23.4	(3)	27.7	(3)	25.1	(3)	51.0	(2)
42.	Police being more strict with boys than girls	21.2	(4)	22.0	(4)	29.3	(4)	-	-
41.	Being picked on or hassled by the police	14.3	(5)	15.4	(6)	16.1	(5)	21.8	(6)
43.	The Juvenile Court in your home town is too lenient	11.4	(6)	5.4	(9)	13.1	(6)	-	-
45.	Courts are unfair	10.1	(7)	11.4	(7)	11.6	(7)	24.6	(5)
40.	Racial prejudice on the part of the police	8.1	(8)	9.5	(8)	8.8	(8)	36.4	(4)
44.	Problems getting legal help; that is, in getting a lawyer to help you	2.9	(9)	2.8	(10)	3.4	(9)	17.6	(7)

HAS THIS EVER BEEN A PROBLEM FOR YOU PERSONALLY?

PROBLEM/NEED <u>SCHOOLS</u>	<u>STATE</u>			<u>HELENA</u>			<u>GREAT FALLS</u>			<u>PORTLAND OREGON</u>			<u>PORTSMOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>			CHURCHILL COUNTY NEVADA		
	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK
32. Students not having any say in how schools are run	53.9	(1)	54.8	(1)	60.7	(1)	49.9	(1)	44.2	(1)	53.6	(1)						
30. Not enough different kinds of classes or courses at school	36.7	(2)	40.0	(2)	35.4	(3)	38.0	(4)	35.3	(3)	39.5	(3)						
28. Teachers, counselors or principals not interested in or understanding kids	32.5	(3)	38.7	(3)	41.5	(2)	40.0	(2)	35.4	(2)	49.2	(2)						
61. Punishment for vandalism of school property is too weak	26.1	(4)	27.9	(5)	27.3	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-						
31. A lack of alternative school programs	25.8	(5)	33.7	(4)	25.8	(6)	25.6	(6)	16.3	(6)	17.2	(7)						
59. Teachers who are too permissive let the students down	20.2	(6)	20.1	(6)	24.2	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-						
57. Have considered dropping out of school for any reasons	18.3	(7)	19.8	(7)	22.0	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-						

HAS THIS EVER BEEN A PROBLEM FOR YOU PERSONALLY?

PROBLEM/NEED <u>SCHOOLS</u>	<u>STATE</u>						<u>CHURCHILL COUNTY NEVADA</u>					
	<u>% YES</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>% YES</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>% YES</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>% YES</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>% YES</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>% YES</u>	<u>RANK</u>
37. When you go to school counselors, they don't have useful information	16.6	(8)	9.3	(10)	27.1	(5)	39.2	(3)	21.9	(4)	28.0	(5)
36. Not enough counselors	16.4	(9)	6.9	(12)	17.8	(9)	28.5	(5)	20.5	(5)	27.3	(4)
60. Punishment for disrupting classes too weak	15.7	(10)	11.4	(8)	11.9	(10)	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Being physically hurt by other kids in school	12.2	(11)	11.2	(9)	11.2	(12)	17.0	(8)	14.2	(7)	17.5	(6)
79. Sex discrimination in school courses and programs	8.6	(17)	6.2	(13)	7.2	(13)	17.8	(7)	8.5	(8)	12.9	(8)
33. Being expelled or suspended from school	8.5	(13)	9.3	(11)	11.6	(11)	22.6	(9)	8.9	(9)	7.8	(9)
58. Dropping out of school because the right kind of classes are not offered	4.6	(14)	3.9	(14)	5.5	(14)	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Racial discrimination in school courses and programs	4.0	(15)	2.3	(15)	3.1	(15)	19.9	(10)	4.0	(10)	6.2	(10)

HAS THIS EVER BEEN A PROBLEM FOR YOU PERSONALLY?

PROBLEM/NEED <u>NEIGHBORHOOD/PARENTS</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>HELENA</u>	<u>GREAT FALLS</u>	<u>PORTLAND OREGON</u>	<u>PORTSMOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>	CHURCHILL COUNTY NEVADA						
						% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK			
53. Having things stolen or destroyed in your neighborhood	45.1	(1)	48.0	(1)	58.5	(1)	52.4	(1)	42.9	(2)	35.0	(2)
50. Parents not understanding kids' problems	37.8	(2)	37.1	(2)	46.8	(2)	47.4	(2)	44.4	(1)	46.1	(1)
51. People in your neighborhood not knowing or caring about each other	20.8	(3)	20.7	(4)	29.8	(3)	34.8	(5)	31.1	(3)	24.5	(5)
47. No adult with whom you can talk over problems	19.6	(4)	21.0	(3)	20.9	(5)	35.8	(4)	25.0	(4)	30.2	(3)
46. Parents not spending enough time with their kids	18.8	(5)	16.3	(5)	22.1	(4)	37.9	(3)	19.6	(6)	25.9	(4)
52. Different racial groups not getting along and fighting with each other	13.9	(6)	11.8	(6)	19.1	(6)	31.1	(6)	19.9	(5)	19.2	(6)
48. Parents not providing good supervision or control	9.1	(7)	5.4	(8)	8.3	(8)	28.3	(7)	8.7	(8)	11.6	(7)

HAS THIS EVER BEEN A PROBLEM FOR YOU PERSONALLY?

PROBLEM/NEED <u>NEIGHBORHOOD/PARENTS</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>HELENA</u>	<u>GREAT FALLS</u>	<u>PORLND OREGON</u>	<u>PORTSMOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>	CHURCHILL COUNTY NEVADA			
						% YES	RANK	% YES	RANK
54. Street fights and gangs in your neighborhood		6.8 (8)	4.9 (9)	9.5 (7)	16.8 (9)	9.6 (7)		5.4 (9)	
49. Parents not giving their kids necessary things such as food, a place to live and needed medical care		4.1 (9)	3.3 (10)	2.9 (9)	27.0 (8)	4.2 (9)		6.4 (8)	
<u>RECREATION</u>									
55. Entertainment and other recreational things cost too much		56.4 (1)	61.8 (1)	67.0 (1)	53.7 (1)	57.4 (1)		52.0 (1)	
56. Recreation, school or community centers are not open when you want them to be or not enough different things to do		48.4 (2)	44.8 (2)	49.8 (2)	45.0 (2)	31.3 (2)		40.0 (2)	

APPENDIX E
OTHER CROSS TABULATED INFORMATION

TABLE 7

- NO ADULT WITH WHOM YOU CAN TALK OVER PROBLEMS -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	13.2%	38.5%	15.4%	46.2%	46.2%	15.4%	38.5%
	15	5	2	6	6	2	5
13	16.2%	27.7%	38.3%	34.0%	34.1%	29.5%	36.4%
	55	13	18	16	15	13	16
14	17.8%	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%	23.9%	32.6%	43.5%
	60	7	21	21	11	15	20
15	23.3%	19.6%	29.4%	51.0%	25.5%	31.4%	43.1%
	56	10	15	26	13	16	22
16	23.5%	24.6%	44.6%	30.8%	26.6%	46.9%	26.6%
	68	16	29	20	17	30	17
17	21.3%	10.0%	48.0%	42.0%	22.0%	42.0%	36.0%
	57	5	24	21	11	21	18
18	21.2%	30.0%	40.0%	30.0%	17.6%	47.1%	35.3%
	24	6	8	6	3	8	6
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	15.4%	29.1%	41.8%	29.1%	33.6%	36.4%	29.9%
	131	32	46	32	36	39	32
FEMALE	23.8%	16.1%	38.7%	45.2%	22.3%	37.4%	40.2%
	204	30	72	84	40	67	72
TOTAL	19.6%	20.9%	39.9%	39.2%	26.6%	37.1%	36.4%
	335	62	118	116	76	106	104

TABLE 7 (Continued)

- PARENTS NOT SPENDING ENOUGH TIME WITH THEIR KIDS OR NO INTEREST IN THEIR KIDS -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	18.3%	15.0%	35.0%	50.0%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%
	21	3	7	10	5	10	5
13	15.6%	26.0%	44.0%	30.0%	31.3%	35.4%	33.3%
	53	13	22	15	15	17	16
14	18.9%	19.6%	48.2%	32.1%	20.4%	42.6%	37.0%
	64	11	27	18	11	23	20
15	22.3%	16.0%	42.0%	42.0%	28.6%	34.7%	36.7%
	53	8	21	21	14	17	18
16	16.7%	31.1%	33.3%	35.6%	25.0%	34.1%	40.9%
	49	14	15	16	11	15	18
17	19.4%	20.8%	41.7%	37.5%	31.3%	29.2%	39.6%
	52	10	20	18	15	14	19
18	24.6%	20.0%	28.0%	52.0%	26.1%	30.4%	43.5%
	28	5	7	13	6	7	10
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	15.8%	21.3%	44.3%	34.4%	25.6%	36.8%	37.6%
	135	26	54	42	30	43	44
FEMALE	21.8%	21.8%	37.4%	40.8%	27.5%	35.1%	37.4%
	187	38	55	71	47	60	64
TOTAL	18.8%	21.6%	40.2%	38.2%	26.7%	35.8%	37.5%
	322	64	119	113	77	103	108

TABLE 7 - (Continued)

- PEOPLE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD NOT KNOWING OR CARING ABOUT EACH OTHER -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	19.1%	25.0%	35.0%	40.0%	30.0%	30.0%	40.0%
	22	5	7	8	6	6	8
13	19.0%	25.5%	41.8%	32.7%	35.8%	37.7%	26.4%
	64	14	23	18	19	20	14
14	18.8%	26.4%	50.9%	22.6%	40.4%	38.5%	21.2%
	64	14	27	12	21	20	11
15	20.7%	18.2%	43.2%	38.6%	35.6%	37.8%	26.7%
	49	8	19	17	16	17	12
16	25.0%	24.3%	45.7%	30.0%	33.3%	34.7%	31.9%
	73	17	32	21	24	25	23
17	19.2%	17.4%	39.1%	43.5%	23.4%	40.4%	36.2%
	51	8	18	20	11	19	17
18	29.7%	31.0%	37.9%	31.0%	40.0%	33.3%	26.7%
	33	9	11	9	12	10	8
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	19.4%	23.0%	46.0%	30.9%	35.0%	34.3%	30.8%
	165	32	64	43	50	49	44
FEMALE	22.1%	24.4%	40.3%	35.2%	33.3%	38.5%	28.2%
	189	43	71	62	58	67	49
TOTAL	20.8%	23.8%	42.9%	33.3%	34.1%	36.6%	29.3%
	354	75	135	105	108	116	93

TABLE 7 - (Continued)

- NEED JOB COUNSELING ABOUT JOBS & FINDING A JOB ..

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	13.0%	53.3%	26.7%	20.0%	60.0%	33.3%	6.7%
	15	8	4	3	9	5	1
13	14.5%	23.4%	57.4%	19.1%	62.2%	35.6%	2.2%
	49	11	27	9	28	16	1
14	15.6%	36.2%	46.8%	17.0%	51.1%	40.4%	8.5%
	53	17	22	8	24	19	4
15	23.9%	49.1%	43.6%	7.3%	53.7%	37.0%	9.3%
	57	27	24	4	29	20	5
16	20.3%	48.2%	39.3%	12.5%	64.3%	26.8%	8.9%
	59	27	22	7	36	15	5
17	27.0%	40.0%	48.6%	11.4%	48.6%	40.0%	11.4%
	72	28	34	8	34	28	8
18	32.4 %	45.5%	33.3%	21.2%	46.7%	40.0%	13.3%
	34	15	11	7	14	12	4
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	21.0%	37.5%	45.2%	17.3%	53.0%	38.0%	9.0%
	177	63	76	29	88	63	15
FEMALE	19.3%	45.6%	43.7%	10.8%	55.8%	35.7%	8.4%
	165	72	69	17	86	55	13
TOTAL	20.1%	41.4%	44.5%	14.1%	54.4%	36.9%	8.8%
	342	135	145	46	174	118	28

TABLE 7 - (Continued)

- PUNISHMENT FOR VANDALISM OF SCHOOL PROPERTY IS TOO WEAK-

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	17.1%	27.8%	33.3%	38.9%	15.8%	36.8%	47.4%
	19	5	6	7	3	7	9
13	21.8%	26.2%	43.1%	30.8%	27.3%	48.5%	24.2%
	74	17	28	20	18	32	16
14	24.2%	23.5%	38.2%	38.2%	14.5%	43.5%	42.0%
	80	16	26	26	10	30	29
15	31.6%	23.2%	43.5%	33.3%	15.7%	38.6%	45.7%
	74	16	30	23	11	27	32
16	27.6%	29.7%	37.8%	32.4%	14.9%	43.2%	41.9%
	81	22	28	24	11	32	31
17	28.0%	13.2%	50.0%	36.8%	10.4%	35.8%	53.7%
	74	9	34	25	7	24	36
18	35.2%	25.0%	44.4%	30.6%	19.4%	41.7%	38.9%
	38	9	16	11	7	15	14
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	27.1%	23.3%	44.6%	32.2%	13.5%	45.9%	40.6%
	227	47	90	65	28	95	84
FEMALE	25.0%	24.0%	39.8%	36.2%	20.1%	37.1%	42.8%
	212	47	78	71	39	72	83
TOTAL	26.0%	23.6%	42.2%	34.2%	16.7%	41.6%	41.6%
	439	94	168	136	67	167	167

TABLE 7 - (Continued)

- A LACK OF ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL PROGRAMS -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	14.9%	23.5%	58.8%	17.6%	35.3%	58.8%	5.9%
	17	4	10	3	6	10	1
13	23.2%	38.0%	33.8%	28.2%	43.5%	42.0%	14.5%
	79	27	24	20	30	29	10
14	23.4%	41.8%	44.8%	13.4%	44.1%	42.6%	13.2%
	79	28	30	9	30	29	9
15	25.8%	35.1%	40.4%	24.6%	33.3%	47.4%	19.3%
	60	20	23	14	19	27	11
16	28.9%	51.9%	31.2%	16.9%	46.2%	37.2%	16.7%
	84	40	24	13	36	29	13
17	30.7%	25.7%	51.4%	23.0%	23.1%	50.0%	26.9%
	81	19	38	17	18	39	21
18	34.2%	28.6%	51.4%	20.0%	28.6%	48.6%	22.9%
	38	10	18	7	10	17	8
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	26.6%	39.6%	40.1%	20.3%	38.6%	43.8%	17.6%
	225	82	83	42	81	92	37
EMALE	24.9%	34.0%	44.5%	21.5%	35.9%	45.3%	18.8%
	212	65	85	41	69	87	36
TOTAL	25.7%	36.9%	42.2%	20.9%	37.3%	44.5%	18.2%
	437	147	168	83	150	179	73

TABLE 7 - (Continued)

- TEACHERS WHO ARE TOO PERMISSIVE LET THE STUDENTS DOWN -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	18.1%	50.0%	22.2%	27.8%	44.4%	27.8%	27.8%
	21	9	4	5	8	5	5
13	18.4%	28.6%	39.3%	32.1%	25.5%	33.3%	41.2%
	63	16	22	18	13	17	21
14	20.8%	37.3%	33.9%	28.8%	32.7%	34.5%	32.7%
	70	22	20	17	18	19	18
15	15.0%	25.0%	37.5%	37.5%	31.3%	34.4%	34.4%
	35	8	12	12	10	11	11
16	23.1%	31.7%	54.0%	14.3%	25.8%	53.2%	21.0%
	68	20	34	9	16	33	13
17	20.8%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	21.2%	42.3%	36.5%
	55	13	26	13	11	22	19
18	28.0%	41.4%	37.9%	20.7%	22.2%	51.9%	25.9%
	30	12	11	6	6	14	7
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	19.5%	38.3%	36.9%	24.8%	32.4%	35.9%	31.7%
	165	57	55	37	46	51	45
FEMALE	20.9%	27.2%	45.3%	26.5%	23.6%	45.2%	31.2%
	178	44	75	43	37	71	49
TOTAL	20.2%	32.5%	41.8%	25.7%	27.8%	40.8%	31.4%
	343	101	130	80	83	122	94

Topic 7 - Identity

- DATE CONSIDERED DROPPING OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL FOR THE FIRST TIME

FREQUENCY

PERCENTAGE

AGE	GENDER	ONCE OR TWICE				SOMETIMES				OFTEN				ALMOST ALWAYS			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
12	MALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	MALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	MALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	MALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	MALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	MALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	MALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	MALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	MALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	FEMALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	FEMALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	FEMALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	FEMALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	FEMALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	FEMALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	FEMALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	FEMALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	FEMALE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	NOT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	NOT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	NOT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	NOT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	NOT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	NOT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	NOT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	NOT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	NOT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 7 - (Continued)

- WHEN YOU GO TO SCHOOL COUNSELORS DON'T HAVE USEFUL INFORMATION -

YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
	ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>						
12	10.4%	45.5%	36.4%	18.2%	40.0%	30.0%
	12	5	4	2	4	3
13	13.1%	43.2%	37.8%	18.9%	44.4%	30.6%
	44	16	14	7	16	11
14	13.5%	39.5%	39.5%	21.1%	42.1%	39.5%
	46	15	15	8	16	15
15	15.0%	25.8%	38.7%	35.5%	27.6%	41.4%
	36	8	12	11	8	12
16	15.8%	23.8%	42.9%	33.3%	31.0%	40.5%
	46	10	18	14	13	17
17	25.7%	24.2%	46.8%	29.0%	31.1%	37.7%
	70	15	29	18	19	23
18	27.4%	20.7%	48.3%	31.0%	32.1%	35.7%
	31	6	14	9	9	10
<u>SEX</u>						
MALE	16.7%	33.1%	42.7%	24.2%	39.7%	36.4%
	141	41	53	30	48	46
FEMALE	16.7%	26.8%	42.5%	30.7%	30.6%	37.9%
	145	34	54	39	38	47
TOTAL	16.7%	29.9%	42.6%	27.5%	35.1%	37.1%
	286	75	107	69	86	91
						68

TABLE 7 - (Continued)

- NOT ENOUGH COUNSELORS -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	V'RY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	8.8%	33.3%	44.4%	22.2%	44.4%	44.4%	11.1%
	10	3	4	2	4	4	1
13	12.2%	33.3%	40.0%	26.7%	46.7%	30.0%	23.3%
	42	10	12	8	14	9	7
14	12.4%	24.1%	51.7%	24.1%	31.3%	43.8%	25.0%
	42	7	15	7	10	14	8
15	20.7%	25.0%	59.1%	15.9%	36.4%	47.7%	15.9%
	50	11	26	7	16	21	7
16	17.4%	28.6%	40.5%	31.0%	22.7%	45.5%	31.8%
	51	12	17	13	10	20	14
17	19.7%	21.7%	43.5%	34.8%	23.4%	48.9%	27.7%
	53	10	20	16	11	23	13
18	28.8%	19.2%	30.8%	50.0%	19.2%	30.8%	50.0%
	32	5	8	13	5	8	13
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	12.3%	26.4%	46.0%	27.6%	34.8%	38.2%	27.0%
	105	23	40	24	31	34	24
FEMALE	20.6%	24.8%	45.4%	29.8%	26.9%	46.2%	26.9%
	177	35	64	42	39	67	39
TOTAL	16.4%	25.4%	45.6%	28.9%	29.9%	43.2%	26.9%
	282	58	104	56	70	101	63

TABLE 7 - (Continued)

- A NEED FOR COUNSELING ABOUT SEX AND BIRTH CONTROL. -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	2.7%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
	3	2	1	0	1	1	1
13	0.9%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%
	3	1	2	0	2	0	1
14	6.8%	33.3%	44.4%	22.2%	16.7%	44.4%	38.9%
	23	6	8	4	3	8	7
15	7.4%	21.4%	50.0%	28.6%	25.0%	37.5%	37.5%
	17	3	7	4	4	6	6
16	8.2%	31.8%	40.9%	27.3%	30.4%	17.4%	52.2%
	24	7	9	6	7	4	12
17	12.7%	19.4%	61.3%	19.4%	28.1%	34.4%	37.5%
	34	6	19	6	9	11	12
18	12.4%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	27.3%	36.4%	36.4%
	13	6	3	3	3	4	4
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	4.7%	23.5%	44.1%	32.4%	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%
	39	8	15	11	10	10	15
FEMALE	9.1%	33.3%	49.3%	17.4%	26.8%	33.8%	39.4%
	78	23	34	12	19	24	28
TOTAL	6.9%	30.1%	47.6%	22.3%	27.4%	32.1%	40.6%
	117	31	49	23	29	34	43

TABLE 7 - (Continued)

- BEING HASSLED BY OTHER KIDS TO USE OR BUY DRUGS -

YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
	ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>						
12	13.3%	53.3%	33.3%	13.3%	57.1%	14.3%
15	8	5	2	8	2	4
13	8.7%	41.4%	41.4%	17.2%	53.6%	28.6%
30	12	12	5	15	8	5
14	10.9%	54.3%	31.4%	14.3%	61.3%	29.0%
37	19	11	5	19	9	3
15	19.0%	36.4%	36.4%	27.3%	63.6%	22.7%
45	16	16	12	28	10	6
16	13.8%	36.6%	34.1%	29.3%	69.2%	17.9%
41	15	14	12	27	7	5
17	15.2%	30.8%	46.2%	23.1%	56.8%	27.0%
41	12	18	9	21	10	6
18	15.2%	46.7%	40.0%	13.3%	80.0%	6.7%
16	7	6	2	12	1	2
<u>SEX</u>						
MALE	13.5%	38.2%	39.1%	22.7%	67.3%	21.5%
114	42	43	25	72	23	12
FEMALE	12.8%	43.5%	36.1%	20.4%	57.4%	23.8%
111	47	39	22	58	24	19
TOTAL	13.2%	40.8%	37.6%	21.6%	62.5%	22.6%
225	89	82	47	130	47	31

TABLE 7 - (Continued)

- POLICE AREN'T AROUND WHEN YOU NEED THEM & DON'T CARE ABOUT HELPING KIDS -

	YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
		ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>							
12	12.9%	40.0%	26.7%	33.3%	50.0%	21.4%	28.6%
	15	6	4	5	7	3	4
13	17.5%	34.7%	28.6%	36.7%	26.5%	32.7%	40.8%
	60	17	14	18	13	16	20
14	22.0%	22.6%	38.7%	38.7%	27.3%	41.8%	30.9%
	74	14	24	24	15	23	17
15	25.8%	31.6%	38.6%	29.8%	27.8%	40.7%	31.5%
	61	18	22	17	15	22	17
16	25.6%	28.4%	47.8%	23.9%	19.4%	44.8%	35.8%
	75	19	32	16	13	30	24
17	30.0%	17.6%	45.9%	36.5%	11.1%	44.4%	44.4%
	81	13	34	27	8	32	32
18	27.4%	27.6%	44.8%	27.6%	11.1%	44.4%	44.4%
	31	8	13	8	3	12	12
<u>SEX</u>							
MALE	24.9%	25.4%	38.4%	36.2%	21.3%	39.9%	38.8%
	212	47	71	67	38	71	69
FEMALE	22.1%	27.7%	42.8%	29.5%	21.8%	43.0%	35.2%
	190	48	74	51	36	71	58
TOTAL	23.5%	26.5%	40.5%	33.0%	21.6%	41.4%	37.0%
	402	95	145	118	74	142	127

TABLE 7 - (Continued)

- POLICE BEING MORE STRICT WITH BOYS THAN WITH GIRLS -

YES	FREQUENCY			SERIOUSNESS		
	ONCE OR TWICE	SOMETIMES	VERY OFTEN	NOT SERIOUS	SERIOUS	VERY SERIOUS
<u>AGE</u>						
12	14.9%	18.8%	25.0%	56.3%	18.8%	31.3%
	17	3	4	9	3	5
13	20.4%	26.7%	48.3%	25.0%	29.8%	40.4%
	69	16	29	15	17	23
14	18.6%	21.8%	38.2%	40.0%	28.0%	40.0%
	63	12	21	22	14	20
15	20.4%	24.4%	37.8%	37.8%	31.1%	37.8%
	49	11	17	17	14	17
16	21.9%	28.8%	40.7%	30.5%	37.3%	35.6%
	64	17	24	18	22	21
17	25.5%	12.7%	41.3%	46.0%	23.4%	42.2%
	68	8	26	29	15	27
18	27.2%	34.5%	34.5%	31.0%	40.7%	25.9%
	31	10	10	9	11	7
<u>SEX</u>						
MALE	30.1%	24.5%	37.8%	37.8%	30.0%	38.7%
	257	57	98	88	69	89
FEMALE	12.4%	21.9%	44.8%	33.3%	31.1%	34.4%
	106	21	43	32	28	31
TOTAL	21.2%	23.7%	39.8%	36.5%	30.3%	37.5%
	363	78	131	120	97	120
						103

